

CAROLINA ORCHIDS, INC.,  
Box 177  
Southern Pines, N. C.

1956 Orchid Price List

NOV This list Canceled All Previous Price Quotations

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. Orders will be filled in rotation.
2. Shipments will be sent via Railway Express COLLECT unless otherwise requested by customer. We advise Air Express for great distances.
3. Claims for damaged shipments should be filed IMMEDIATELY with carrier. We pack very carefully but should the plants be damaged in shipping, the consignee should make his own claims.
4. Please enclose check, money order or bank draft with your order unless you have previously established credit with us.
5. NON-WARRANTY: We, Carolina Orchids, Inc., give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to productivity of the plants we sell and will not be responsible for the crop after the plants leave our range. We guarantee true representation of plants as described, but in all cases, our liability is limited to purchase price of plants.

Selected Blooming Size Plants in Limited Quantity

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Bc. Cliftonii, Magnifica, F.C.C. R.H.S.<br>Fine large light lavender, darker lip. Winter  | \$40.00 and \$50.00 |
| Bc. Warnham Beauty, A.M., R.H.S.<br>Large rich rosy-lavender, with magenta lip. Early winter.   | \$50.00             |
| Bc. Alex Hawkes<br>Similar to its parent, Cliftonii, but darker in many instances and with better keeping qualities. Winter                                 | \$35.00             |
| Bc. Sandhills<br>Variable in color, fine shape and good producer. This is the product of a very fine Bc. Sindoro stud plant. Fall and Winter.               | \$35.00             |
| Bc. Cataloochie<br>Color varies from cream to dark. Beautiful shape and good producer. Wide season from Fall to Spring.                                     | \$35.00             |
| Bc. Rita<br>Ranges from cream to lavender. We usually cut these from the first of the year through Easter. Larger than above two but not as round a flower. | \$35.00             |
| Blc. Everest<br>Variable, some intensely dark, most have delightful lemony odor. This is a showy flower. Winter and Spring.                                 | \$35.00             |
| Bc. Princess Patricia<br>Similar to both Enid and Cliftonii. Variable season. Better texture than Cliftonii and a little freer with blooms.                 | \$35.00             |



THE FIRST PART OF THE FIRST CHAPTER

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THE SEVENTH PART OF THE FIRST CHAPTER  
THE EIGHTH PART OF THE FIRST CHAPTER  
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THE TENTH PART OF THE FIRST CHAPTER

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THE TWENTY-SEVENTH PART OF THE FIRST CHAPTER



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- Bc. Lucy E. Gilliam (Bc. Nestor x C. Trianae, The Premier) \$25.00  
One of the heaviest flowers we have. Good shape, almost pink.  
Fall and Winter.
- C. Enid \$12.50 to \$25.00  
One of our favorites for ease of culture and productivity.  
Light to medium dark. Usually flowers for us twice a year.
- C. Mt. Royal \$15.00 to \$35.00  
Pink-lavender to dark. Similar to Enid but possibly better.
- Lc. Profusion, Celtic, F.C.C., R.H.S. \$40.00  
Very fine, good color and heavy bloomer. Usually hits Fall,  
but responded well to light control for us.
- Lc. Queen Mary \$35.00  
Rich lavender with brilliantly colored lip. Variable season.
- Lc. Massasoit \$25.00  
Very dark. Summer and Fall.
- Lc. Carolina Wren \$20.00 to \$35.00  
Our best known "miniature". Amazing range of colors from  
yellow, orange, bronze to pink mauve. Only few available.
- C. Croatan \$25.00 to \$35.00  
Chartreuse to bronzy apricot. Late Summer and Fall.  
Very limited.
- Lc. Blanche \$25.00 to \$35.00  
Truly a charming miniature in white and cream with faint  
color in lip. Clusters of bloom in Winter and early Spring.
- Blc. Dorothy Jones \$25.00 to \$35.00  
Wonderful keeping qualities and good size. All white,  
White with purple and a few tinted Lavender.
- C. Mem. W.A. Fay \$25.00  
All white Spring bloomer. Good producer.
- C. Eucharis \$30.00  
An old favorite, all white.
- C. Kreszentia \$25.00  
Star shaped all white, very little yellow in throat. Winter.
- C. Edithiae, White Empress strain \$35.00  
White with yellow throat. Late Winter and early Spring.
- C. Eleanor alba \$10.00 to \$20.00  
Large white with rich colored lip. May and June





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C. Merle Umstead	\$7.50 to \$15.00
Full range of color from white with colored lip to dark lavender. Good producer and blooms over very long season.	
C. Princess Royal alba x Self	\$5.00 to \$10.00
White and cream with dark lip. Some pale yellow. Summer and early Fall.	
C. Bowringiana	\$7.50 to \$15.00
Fall blooming cluster type. Profuse bloomer.	
C. Miss Kemp	\$7.50 to \$15.00
Cluster type, larger and better substance than Bowringiana. Responds to light and frequently blooms twice a year for us.	
Lc. Fulva	\$15.00 to \$25.00
Greenish yellow, rose lip. Summer mainly but sometimes blooms again in late Fall. Heavy texture for yellow.	
Lc. G. S. Ball	\$10.00 to \$20.00
Clusters of yellow to orange blooms in April and May. A bright spot in any flower house.	
Species: Mossiae, Trianae, Gaskelliana, Gigas, Percivaliana	\$5.00 to \$10.00
L. anceps	\$5.00
Specie, spray type, lavender.	

Botanicals, Sprays and The Unusual

Phalaenopsis:	
Elizabethae	\$3.50 to \$7.50
Bataan	\$12.50
Polairo	\$12.50
Jane Kingsbury	\$10.00
Schilleriana and hybrids	\$12.50
Brassia Verrucosa, Maculata and Caudata	\$10.00
Dendrobium:	
Aggregatum	\$12.50
Kingianum	\$5.00
Nobile	\$5.00
Superbum	\$7.50
Dendrobium phalaenopsis	
Schroederianum, Dixon's var.	\$7.50 to \$25.00
White Foam	\$12.50 to \$25.00
Epiphronitis Veitchii	\$10.00
Maxillaria Tenuifolia	\$10.00





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Epidendrum:

O'Brionianum	\$1.50
Ciliaro	\$5.00
Pentotes	\$7.50
Prismatocarpum	\$10.00

Oncidium:

Splendidum	\$5.00
Altissimum	\$3.50
Microchilum	\$10.00
Lanceanum (seedlings)	\$3.50

Renanthera coccinea (unpotted cuttings) \$5.00

Vanda Coerulea \$7.50 to \$20.00

Vanda Teres \$5.00

Pholidota Imbricata \$7.50

Schomburgkia undulata \$7.50

Cypripedium:

Harrisianum, Insigne, Loeanum \$7.50

Seedlings

2" pots - \$1.25    2 1/2" - \$2.50    3" - \$3.50    3 1/2" - \$5.00    4" - \$7.50

- #702 C. Clotho x Bc. Warrham Beauty, A.M., R.H.S.
- #704 C. Clotho x Bc. Cliftonii, Magnifica, F.C.C., R.H.S. (Robt. Patterson)
- #713 C. Maggio Raphael x C. Enid (Mt. Royal)
- #730 C. Gigas x C. Mossiae, Dark Beauty (Enid)
- #727 Lc. Mildred Bona (Mossiae x Lc. Rosalind)
- #746 C. Monarch x Jupitus
- #747 C. Monarch x Heatherwood
- #749 C. Maggio Raphael x Romy Cholet
- #778 C. Mt. Royal x Lc. Carousel
- #781 C. Edithiae, White Empress x C. Marion Patterson

2" pots - \$1.50    2 1/2" - \$2.50    3" - \$5.00    3 1/2" - \$7.50    4" - \$10.00

- #A35 Lc. Clara Schreiver
- #A36 Lc. Jane Froman
- #A38 C. Spindrift
- #A39 C. Enid, Meteor x C. Old Forester
- #A41 D. Ph. My Favorite x D. Ph. Delicata, yellow label
- #A43 Lc. Charlesworthii x Lc. Autumn yellow #8
- #A44 C. Clarise (A25) x Helen P. Dane





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Orchid folder

# Carolina Orchid Growers, Inc.

Southern Pines, N. C.

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## GENERAL CULTURAL SUGGESTIONS

As we are frequently receiving inquiries regarding the culture of orchid plants we have prepared the following brief suggestions as a guide to the beginner and to give a general idea as to what is required.

It is our practice to follow this up by furnishing more detailed instructions from time to time to those to whom we ship plants, giving information as to their care on arrival and, as their growth habits require at different seasons, further suggestions as to watering, ventilation, shading, heating, etc., and as to repotting when necessary. We retain a full description of the plants we ship and are informed as to their condition and history, hence are prepared to answer any inquiries that may arise as to the proper treatment.

We recommend beginners to commence with plants of one general variety before undertaking to manage a miscellaneous assortment of different varieties which require somewhat different lines of treatment.

These remarks accordingly are intended to apply primarily to "Cattleyas" and plants that have been raised from Cattleya parents—commonly called Cattleya "hybrids." Cattleyas are the highly colored orchids chiefly used commercially. They constitute the majority of plants used for cut flowers.

**First as to greenhouse requirements:** These plants require accommodation in a house where a night temperature of 60 degrees F. can be provided in winter. Daytime temperature with sun heat can rise to 100 degrees in summer without harm. The plants must be shaded from direct sun most of the year and must have a moist atmosphere. They can be best handled in a house by themselves but will do well with other plants that thrive under the same conditions such as palms and ferns. Heating is preferably by hot water. If steam is used it should be on low pressure. The object is to have a mild diffused heat that will not dry out the air in the house too quickly.

**Shading** may be afforded by roller slat shades or by spraying the glass outside with a mixture of white lead and gasoline or by tacking thin cloth on inside of glass. The shading in summer should be heavy enough to permit gazing at the full sun through it without inconvenience. Atmospheric moisture is maintained by frequent "damping" of the walks and benches.

**Watering** of the plants themselves may be either by applying water directly in the pot itself or by spraying the leaves overhead. The extent and manner of this depends on the condition of the plants' growth and the outside weather.

These plants are of tropical origin and are in nature accustomed to wet and dry seasons. In the wet season they grow in the dry season they "rest" and bloom.

These conditions should be reproduced in the greenhouse as far as possible.

When the plant is growing, i. e. pushing up new shoots or "pseudo bulbs" as they are called, it wants plenty of water. This means a good soaking at the roots and as soon as the potting material commences to get a little (not extremely) dry another dose of water and so on. Overhead spraying on the leaves is then beneficial but when the new growth progresses to a point where water can lodge in the folds of the leaf omit the overhead spraying as the water lodged in the leaf folds may cause the new growth to decay. At this stage of growth it is well to hang the plant up with the top of the leaves about a foot below the glass as this minimizes the danger of water getting in these leaf folds while spraying other plants. When growth is complete there will be a new bulb like the old ones and an extra "leaf" at right angles to the main leaf or leaves. This is the "flower sheath" and now the plant wants to "rest" until the flower bud appears inside the bottom of this sheath. This may be in a few days or not for several months according to variety of the plant but keep it hung up and on the "dry side," which means water in the pot only when the potting material has become quite dry, until the flower bud is about an inch high in the sheath. Then water more frequently though somewhat less than when the plant was in active growth, until the flower is fully open when again keep plant on dry side until flower is cut and new growth starts up. Never try to hurry growth by water, let growth appear first—then water. Let the plant tell you when it is ready for water, and when it wants to rest.

And it should be remembered that different varieties have different habits as to growth and rest. For example *Cattleya Gigas* rests after blooming for some six months, then starts growing vigorously and blooms as soon as growth is completed, while *Cattleya Mossiae* starts new growth very soon after blooming, finishes its growth by Fall and rests until Spring when it blooms. All you have to do is to watch the plant and let it follow its natural inclination. It will start growth when it gets ready, then encourage it. When active growth is completed go easy on the water.

The atmosphere in the house should be kept moist, which means as moist as you can keep it, all through active growth. When plant is in flower it is well to remove to drier quarters if practicable.

**As for ventilation:** Give the plants all the fresh air you can without letting cold drafts blow directly on them or permitting the moisture in the house to escape unduly. This is accomplished by proper adjustment of ventilators. Set the plants on a slat bench or an inverted pot so that air may have full access to the roots.

**Potting:** These plants grow best in the roots of the osmunda fern, commonly called "orchid peat." This must be cut up into chunks according to size of plant and cleaned of any sticks and mud that may be in it. A mixture of coarse and soft peat is best. The roots feed on this material as it decomposes slowly, but its further function is to hold the plant quite firmly in position and yet to permit free circulation of air about the roots. A liberal amount of broken crocks at bottom of pot facilitates drainage and ventilation.

It is advisable at the beginning to procure plants from a grower who can assure you that repotting will be unnecessary for a year or so, as



this will give you time to observe habits of plants and to understand better detailed directions for repotting. This operation is ordinarily required about every two years.

Potting material should be procurable from the grower from whom you obtain your plants and at the start this will be more satisfactory as you should then be able to depend on getting the proper material.

**In further detail as to potting:** First remove the plant from the old pot. This can usually be easily done by sticking some stiff flat instrument down the inside surface of the pot and prying upwards, in several places if necessary, it is seldom necessary to break the old pot. Examine the condition of the old potting material and of the roots. If the old potting material is decomposed and lifeless (you can determine this by comparing it with fresh material), remove it completely which is most easily accomplished by working from the bottom up and from the inside outwards. When the roots are exposed trim away all decayed roots and trim back the good roots to about the length that will reach from the surface to the bottom of the new pot. Cut off all old back bulbs leaving three, or better four, at the "front" of the plant, i. e. where the last new growth is. If any of these back bulbs seems to have a good "eye" at the base pot them up separately and one may break and give you another plant. See that the bulbs and all the lower parts are well washed clean of scale and select a clean pot of a size that, when the oldest bulb is close to one side of the pot, there will be room for two new bulbs to grow before reaching the other side—some plants have more space between the bulbs than others, so regulate size of pot accordingly. Now take some peat and fit it up under and between the roots in such manner as to spread the roots out, do not wrap the peat around the roots so as to push them inwards; they want to grow close to the inside of the pot. When you have the peat arranged under and between the roots and to a depth that will reach the crock in the pot when the base of the bulbs is even with the rim of the pot, then and not until then, put the plant and peat in the pot and gently press the tips of the roots down along the side of the pot adding more peat on top as you go. When you have packed the pot well with your fingers take a pointed stick and tighten up the peat. Do not do this by pushing downwards but use rim of pot as a fulcrum and press peat toward the plant, hold it so with fingers and insert more peat along rim of pot and press it down firmly with stick. Keep going round the pot doing this until you can't get any more peat in even with firm pressure of the stick. The peat must pinch the base of the plant like the jaws of a vise so as to hold it firmly. If the peat seems too soft any where firm it up by side not vertical pressure and keep it tight by pressing in more peat along the side of the pot. The peat should come up just to level of eyes on last bulb and slope slightly toward edge of pot so that drainage when you water the plant will be away from the plant and toward the edge of pot. Use the softer grade of peat at first then coarser on top. The idea is to get a free circulation of air and water through the peat but to have it tight enough not to hold too much water. A squeezed sponge holds less water than an open sponge. Ask any pipe smoker how to pack tobacco in a pipe.

If too tight it wont draw, not enough ventilation, if too loose it burns too fast, too much ventilation. Pack your peat like you load your pipe. When this operation is completed do not water in the pot until you see new roots starting out and becoming established in the peat. Then water cautiously for it is easy to rot the roots by keeping them too wet. Keep the plant well shaded and lightly sprinkle water on the leaves, two or three times a day in bright weather but not enough to get the peat wet. Usually in a month or so the plant will become sufficiently established to receive normal treatment. It will take longer in dull weather, in fact it is unwise to repot in mid winter. If however the plant starts new roots from base of last bulb and the size of the plant indicates more room necessary do not delay repotting whatever the season but do this as soon as new roots appear, the sooner the better for if they are even an eighth of an inch long you are likely to damage them in handling. The plant should be firmly staked to prevent new roots when forming from being broken or dislodged by any swaying of the plant. Better tie last finished bulbs closely to the stake but keep stake out of the way of possible new growth.

**Spraying.** The plants should be sprayed or washed with a good tobacco insecticide frequently (we spray once a week) to keep down "scale," a minute insect that sucks up the sap in the bulbs, and "thrip," that destroys the young growths. Both of these pests are considerably controlled by a properly moist atmosphere and with careful spraying or washing serious damage from them is unlikely.

**Regarding best varieties of plants to start with,** consideration should be given to blooming seasons principally desired, also size and quality of flowers. The native wild orchids called "species" bloom at very regular seasons, a little earlier or later according to your latitude, and an assortment of these may be procured so as to insure a fairly constant succession of flowers the year round. The gaps between blooming seasons of the species can well be filled in with an assortment of hybrids some of which have regular dependable blooming seasons and others are variable. If you have enough of the variable ones, you are likely to have something in bloom all the time.

The best plan is to state your requirements to a grower and let him make for you a suggestive list of plants, stating their blooming season, color, general size of flower, etc. This he can readily do if he knows the approximate number of plants you want to start with.

We advise you to start with Cattleyas because they are the most commonly grown orchid and because their culture is fairly uniform and after you get familiar with them you can branch out into other varieties without getting too much on your mind at one time. The grower who furnishes your plants should be ready and willing to give you detailed instructions and advice from time to time as minor points arise and thus prevent your being overwhelmed with too much detail at the start. These plants will do well if given anywhere near proper conditions and will stand more abuse than probably anything you grow—for a while—After they once become invalids they are hard to restore to health, so be sure to start with vigorous healthy plants. It is very false economy to buy an orchid plant simply because the price looks cheap.



FEB 24 1956  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Carolina Orchids, Inc. Southern Pines, N. C.

How to Grow Orchids

Cattleya and similar types (Corsage type blooms)

Water: Water thoroughly at roots every 5 to 7 days when growing, once a week during rest after flowering. Spray foliage and top of osmunda lightly once a day on bright days.

Light: Grow plant in morning sunlight. East and south windows best. If warm enough, hang outdoors in half sun and half shade.

Feeding: When in growth may be fed once a month on bright days. 20-20-20- or 10-10-10- formula best.

Temperature: Minimum at night 50o, best 60o and above. May be warmer by sun or house heat. Higher temperatures require higher humidity. Humidity may be raised by placing pot on tray of wet pebbles, being careful to keep water level below bottom of pot.

Repotting: Plant needs repotting when it begins to grow over side of pot or material decays, about every 2 years. We can supply osmunda in hobby boxes at \$1.50 & \$2.50.

Phalaenopsis (Moth orchids)

Water: Water at roots twice a week or enough to keep osmunda slightly damp. Spray foliage with water or wipe with damp cloth on sunny days.

Light: Less than Cattleyas. Morning sun till about 10:00, half shade rest of day.

Temperature: Minimum at night 60. 65 when in bud.

Feeding: these are heavy feeders especially in Spring and Summer. Every 3 weeks. May alternate with weak manure water occasionally.

Spray orchids ( Oncidium, Epidendrum, Brassia, etc.)

Water: Twice a week during growing time. Less during rest; most species require rest to bloom well.

Temperature: Minimum at night 60.

Light and Feeding: Same as Cattleyas.

Reed stem Epidendrum:

Light: Bright sun all day.

Temperature: The warmer the better but can take 35 to 40.

Water: May be watered every day in bright warm weather. Foliage and roots.

Potting: May be grown in humus soil or osmunda. Should be staked for support.

Feeding: Every 3 weeks in Spring and Summer.

Vandas: (Terete type)

Water: Spray daily with hose.

Light: Bright sun. Not satisfactory as house plant for it doesn't get as much light as needed to flower.

Temperature: Anything above freezing.

Potting: Soil, osmunda, or charcoal and osmunda mixed.

Feeding: Same as Phalaenopsis.

Vandas: (Strap leaf type)

Water: Same as terete type.

Temperature: Warm. Minimum 55 at night or more. Higher in day. Hang outside in warm weather. Buds set best at min. night temperature 60 to 65. Blue Vandas can stand cooler. Must have fresh air.

Light: About half and half. Give as much light as possible without burning leaves. Will not bloom without plenty of light.

Feeding: Every three weeks year round.

Potting: These are true epiphytes and do best hanging. May be potted in part charcoal and part osmunda with a little well rotted compost added. It is natural for roots to hang outside- don't cut them off.

Cypripedium: (Lady slipper type)

Water: Same as Phalaenopsis.

Temperature: Cooler. 45 to 50 at night, but can stand slightly lower.

Light: About same as Phalaenopsis or little less. Shade rather heavily in summer.

Feeding: Once a month in summer.

Potting: We prefer to mix osmunda screenings and light humus soil with a few pieces of charcoal in mixture. Pot about every 2 years.



